



FINAL

GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG940000 (AI 84581)

**DISCHARGES OF TREATED GROUNDWATER, POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED  
STORM WATER, AND/OR ASSOCIATED WASTEWATERS**

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R.S. 30:2001, et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is reissued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A herein and who have been approved by this Office, to discharge to waters of the State treated groundwater, potentially contaminated storm water and/or associated wastewaters from petroleum-contaminated sites, areas, or containers in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III of this permit.

This permit shall become effective on 1/1/06

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date.

Issued on

1/1/06

Chuck Carr Brown, Ph.D.  
Assistant Secretary

## SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

All persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in discharges related to the identification, evaluation, and/or cleanup of petroleum-contaminated sites, areas, or containers are eligible for coverage under this general permit. Facilities eligible for coverage include, but are not limited to, facilities at which unlined containers or surface impoundments of petroleum hydrocarbons have resulted in contamination, facilities at which spills of petroleum resulted in soil/groundwater contamination, and facilities at which petroleum tank washing/dewatering results in the production of potentially contaminated wastewaters. For the purpose of this permit, "petroleum" shall mean crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, gasoline additives stored and used in conjunction with gasoline storage, petroleum lubricants, petroleum solvents or petroleum derived asphalts.

Unless notified otherwise by the Secretary or his designee, all persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in a discharge that is eligible for coverage under this general permit will become permittees authorized to discharge when a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) is hand-delivered to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division or 48 hours after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the complete and accurate NOI. **Submission of an NOI is an acknowledgement that the conditions of this general permit are applicable to the proposed discharge, and that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of this general permit. The applicant's signature on the NOI certifies that the applicant qualifies for coverage under the permit and agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of the authorization to discharge to waters of the State of Louisiana.**

Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using Form CGW-G which may be obtained from the LDEQ web site at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/CGW-G.doc>, or by calling (225) 219-3294. If activity is currently being conducted and has not been permitted, an NOI shall be submitted immediately. Dischargers who are currently permitted under the LPDES version of this permit that expires on December 31, 2005, are not required to submit a new NOI. These permitted dischargers will be automatically covered under the reissued LPDES permit; notification of coverage and a copy of the permit will be sent to each permittee after permit finalization. Permit conditions in the reissued permit are effective for these automatically-authorized permittees three days after the postmark date of the notification of coverage. Any permittee covered by an individual permit may submit form CGW-G and request that the individual permit be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage by this general permit. Unless notified otherwise by the Water and Waste Permits Division, permit coverage under this general permit will become effective upon the date of receipt of the correctly completed form CGW-G by the Office of Environmental Services, and coverage under the individual permit will be terminated.

**The permittee must keep a copy of the NOI that it submitted to the Water and Waste Permits Division and a copy of the general permit at the permitted facility.**

If circumstances at the permitted facility change in the future that result in the addition or elimination of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, the permittee is required to notify the Water and Waste Permits Division of the elimination/change of any outfalls that were identified in the NOI or the addition of outfalls that were not identified in the NOI that was submitted for general permit coverage. Notification of the addition or elimination/change of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, must be made in writing and must be accompanied by a site diagram that clearly illustrates and identifies current outfall locations at the site.

The permittee is required to submit a permit transfer request to the Environmental Assistance Division either prior to or no later than 45 days after the date that a permitted facility changes ownership/operator. **The permit transfer request must be in writing and it must contain the following information:** the permit authorization number, the agency interest number, the date the transfer should be effective, the name and address of each company involved in the transaction, a statement that the permittee wishes to transfer permit coverage to the new owner, and a statement that the new owner accepts transfer of permit coverage, which includes responsibility and liability for complying with the conditions of the general permit. Any questions related to making a permit transfer should be directed to the Application Verification Group at (225) 219-3292.

A printed hard copy of this permit may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division at (225) 219-3181, or a copy can be downloaded from the LDEQ website at [www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/pdf/LAG940000.pdf](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/pdf/LAG940000.pdf).

All wastewaters covered by this permit must be treated, if necessary, to meet the effluent limitations, before being discharged from the site of origin. Wastewater types other than those described herein are not authorized under this general permit and discharge of such wastewaters at a site covered under this general permit will constitute a violation of the permit unless authorization to discharge has been granted under a separate LPDES permit. This permit does not, in any way, relieve the permittee or applicant from conducting the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) if that procedure is required by other regulations. Wastewater which is subject to the TCLP may be discharged in accordance with this permit only after it has been determined to be non-hazardous. If the wastewater is determined to be hazardous, approval for disposal must be obtained from the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division.

Discharges of the following wastewaters are covered by this general permit:

1. treated groundwater;
2. purge water from groundwater monitoring wells;

3. tank washwater, tank dewatering wastewater and/or ballast waters;
4. wastewater associated with the remediation of petroleum-contaminated soils and groundwater;
5. dewatering releases associated with the excavation of petroleum-contaminated soils; and
6. potentially contaminated storm water.

This general permit shall not apply to:

1. petroleum-contaminated water generated during the cleanup of a petroleum underground storage tank (UST) system (a different LPDES general permit is available for discharges of treated groundwater from UST systems);
2. petroleum-contaminated water generated at another site/facility;
3. wastewater that fails the TCLP test;
4. wastewater associated with the remediation of petroleum-contaminated soils and groundwater that are contaminated by chlorinated petroleum solvents (chlorinated organics);
5. facilities that discharge substances that would not be adequately regulated by the effluent limitations of this permit;
6. discharges which are likely to have unauthorized adverse effects upon threatened or endangered species, or on the critical habitat for these species as determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
7. discharges which adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless they are in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and any necessary activities to avoid or minimize impacts have been coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (*for questions, the operator should contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator, Office of Cultural Development, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247 or telephone (225) 342-8170*);
8. discharges of wastewater determined by this Office to present an environmental risk or potential risk of discharging pollutants of concern that would not be adequately regulated by this permit; or
9. discharges which cause or contribute to the violation of a state water quality standard.

At the discretion of this Office, coverage under this general permit may not be available to:

1. discharges from facilities not in compliance with a previously issued individual or general wastewater discharge permit;
2. discharges from facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations;
3. discharges from facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area; or
4. discharges from facilities which owe any outstanding fees or fines to the Department.

This Office reserves the right to permit discharges from these facilities by issuing a facility-specific individual permit or by issuing coverage under a different general permit that contains more appropriate limitations and conditions.

#### **SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS**

During the period beginning with coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this general permit, all permittees under this general permit are authorized to discharge the following wastewaters:

treated groundwater;

purge water from groundwater monitoring wells;

tank washwater, tank dewatering wastewater, and/or ballast waters;

wastewater associated with the remediation of petroleum-contaminated soils and groundwater;

dewatering releases associated with the excavation of petroleum-contaminated soils;

potentially contaminated storm water;

or a combination of these discharges in accordance with the conditions that follow.

**OUTFALL 001: DISCHARGES OF:**  
**TREATED GROUNDWATER**  
**PURGE WATER FROM GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS**  
**TANK WASHWATER, TANK DEWATERING WASTEWATER AND/OR**  
**BALLAST WATERS**  
**WASTEWATER ASSOCIATED WITH THE REMEDIATION OF PETROLEUM -**  
**CONTAMINATED SOILS AND GROUNDWATER**  
**DEWATERING RELEASES ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXCAVATION OF**  
**PETROLEUM-CONTAMINATED SOILS**  
**POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED STORM WATER**

Outfall numbers used in the NOI must correspond to the outfall number in this permit. The permittee shall designate a single discharge point (outfall) of treated groundwater; purge water from groundwater monitoring wells; tank washwater, tank dewatering wastewater and/or ballast waters; wastewater associated with the remediation of petroleum-contaminated soils and groundwater; dewatering releases associated with the excavation of petroleum-contaminated soils; and/or potentially contaminated storm water as Outfall 001. If more than one outfall of this type occurs at a facility, then each separate discharge point must be clearly identified as Outfall 001A, Outfall 001B, etc. (See the NOI, Section II for more specific instructions on how to designate outfall numbers.) Each outfall location for discharges described above shall be identified in the NOI and shall be monitored in accordance with the following table. In accordance with Part I.C of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall number that you designate in the NOI that you submit for permit coverage.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS <sup>1</sup>	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE		DAILY MAXIMUM		MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY <sup>2&amp;3</sup>	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW (MGD)	Report		Report		once/week	Estimate
TOC	50 mg/L		50 mg/L		once/week	grab
Benzene <sup>4</sup>	5 µ/L		5 µ/L		once/week	grab
Total BTEX <sup>5</sup>	100 µ/L		100 µ/L		once/week	grab
Lead, Total	50 µ/L		50 µ/L		once/week	grab
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	10 µ/L		10 µ/L		once/month	grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Min)	9.0 (Max)	6.0 (Min)	9.0 (Max)	once/week	grab

<sup>1</sup> Discharges of tank washwater, tank dewatering wastewater, groundwater monitoring well wastewater, purge water from groundwater monitoring wells, ballast water, and discharges of storm water from an excavation, shall be sampled once prior to the proposed discharge event for the applicable parameters. If any of these discharges extend beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the applicable parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

The flow measurement sample type for Outfall 001 is specified as "estimate". Flow measurements shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions established in this permit. The weekly flow value may be estimated using best engineering judgment. [LAC 33:IX.2701]

- 2 Monitoring shall be once/week using grab samples, except for PAHs (see footnote 3 below). During the first four (4) weeks of discharge, a limit violation increases monitoring frequency for that parameter to daily until a sample demonstrates compliance with the limitation for that parameter, after which sampling will revert to once/week. If a permit limit violation occurs during the once/week monitoring frequency then the monitoring frequency shall revert back to once/day for the parameter(s) which exceeded the permit limits. After demonstrating permit limit compliance for all parameters for four (4) consecutive weeks, the monitoring frequency shall be reduced to once/month upon the permittee's submission of a certification of such compliance. If a permit limit violation occurs during the once/month monitoring frequency then the monitoring frequency shall revert back to once/week for the parameter(s) which exceeded the permit limits until another four consecutive weeks of compliance is demonstrated for the parameter(s). Once/month monitoring shall resume after demonstrating permit limit compliance for all parameters for four (4) consecutive weeks and submission of a certification of such compliance.
- 3 The monitoring requirements and permit limitations for TOC, Benzene, Total BTEX, Lead and pH are applicable to discharges from all facilities whose discharges are covered by this permit. All facilities are required to report the estimated flow rate (in MGD) occurring at an outfall at the time that any sample is collected from that outfall.

**Monitoring requirements for PAH and the permit limitations for PAH shall not apply at facilities where contamination can reasonably be assumed to be the result of only gasoline, jet fuel, and/or kerosene.**

PAH monitoring, at facilities required to do such monitoring, shall be once/month using grab samples. After four (4) consecutive months of compliance the monitoring frequency shall decrease to once/quarter. If the permit limitation for PAH is exceeded during any sampling event that occurs during the once/quarter monitoring frequency then the monitoring frequency shall revert to once/month until four (4) consecutive months of compliance are achieved. After four (4) consecutive months of compliance the once/quarter monitoring shall resume.

The Monthly Average and Daily Maximum value of any of the following PAHs shall not exceed 10 µ/L; acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, benzy(a)pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, fluorine, indeno(1,2,3,cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, pyrene.

- 4 For Benzene, analytical test results of less than 10 µ/L may be reported as zero on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- 5 BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, and para-xylene, as quantified by EPA methods 602, 624 or 1624.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage.

No discharge shall generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or waterbody which, either alone or in concert with storm water runoff, represents a threat to public safety by virtue of discharge velocity.

## SECTION C. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. All sampling and testing shall be conducted in accordance with the latest EPA-approved test method at 40 CFR 136.3 or the latest EPA-approved edition of Standard Methods For the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
2. Samples shall be taken **prior to mixing with the receiving water** (immediately after exiting the treatment mechanism, if treatment is required).
3. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge.
4. The discharge must comply with effluent limitations at all times during the discharge. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.
5. All monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample measurements. The permittee shall make available to this Office, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

Records of monitoring information shall include the following:

- a. date, exact place, and time of sampling or measuring;
  - b. individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - c. date(s) and time(s) analyses were begun;
  - d. individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - e. analytical techniques or methods used;
  - f. results of such analyses; and
  - g. results of all Quality Control procedures.
6. Monitoring results for each discharge point (outfall number) listed in the NOI must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an LDEQ approved substitute). If there is no discharge event at any outfall(s) during the sampling period, write "No Discharge" in the upper right corner of the DMR. All permittees must submit a DMR for each outfall identified in the facility's NOI for every monitoring period even if there were no discharges during a monitoring period.

When monitoring occurs once/day or once/week during any month, laboratory results for each regulated parameter in your discharge shall be averaged and summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. You must complete one DMR form each month for each outfall that you identified in the NOI that you submitted for permit coverage, even if there were no discharges from a particular outfall. Collect your monthly DMR forms and submit



them to LDEQ on a quarterly basis as described below. The schedule for quarterly DMR submission is as follows:

**Quarterly Submission**

<b><u>Monitoring Period</u></b>	<b><u>DMRs Due</u></b>
January, February, March	April 28 <sup>th</sup>
April, May, June	July 28 <sup>th</sup>
July, August, September	October 28 <sup>th</sup>
October, November, December	January 28 <sup>th</sup>

The "Monthly Average" concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Part III.F.17 of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate "Monthly Average" concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B, DMRs must be signed and certified by an authorized person. Be aware that LDEQ will accept laboratory results only from "LDEQ accredited" laboratories (see Part III.C.10).

Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to the Enforcement Division of the Office of Environmental Compliance, and to the regional office with jurisdiction at the point of discharge, at the addresses in the Current Address List attached to the cover letter that acknowledges receipt of the NOI by the Water and Waste Permits Division. Mailing addresses are also posted on the LDEQ web page at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/Default.aspx> under the subheadings "Office Mailing Addresses" and "Regional Offices".

## PART II OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2701. This Office has established the following definitions and requirements in accordance with those regulations. The definition of other terms may be found in the Louisiana Water Pollution Control Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

### SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

For definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see Part III, Section F.

#### **Additional definitions:**

1. Act: means Act 449 of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature which established Section 2001 et seq. of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and any subsequent amendment to these Sections.
2. Activity: means any conduct, operation or process which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the State.
3. Associated Wastewaters: *for the purposes of this permit*, means purge water from groundwater monitoring wells; tank washwater, tank dewatering wastewater and/or ballast waters; wastewater associated with the remediation of petroleum-contaminated soils and groundwater; dewatering releases associated with the excavation of petroleum-contaminated soils; and commingled discharges of petroleum-contaminated wastewater and/or storm water regulated by this general permit.
4. Ballast Water: means water that has been deposited into a storage tank in order to stabilize the tank during transfer or installation or to prevent flotation of the tank.
5. Commingled Discharges: means discharges that are mixed prior to discharge and can not be sampled separately as individual outfalls.
6. Department: means the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ).
7. Discharge: when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant."
8. Discharge event: means a continual flow of wastewater or storm water regulated under the terms and conditions of this general permit to waters of the State.
9. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR): The form used (including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications) to report self-monitoring results of effluent discharges by NPDES permittees and permittees in delegated states. EPA Form 3320-1 is the DMR form that must be used by permittees in the state of Louisiana (LPDES permittees) to report self-monitoring results.

10. Facility: means a pollution source, or any public or private property or site and all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements, where any activity is conducted which discharges or may result in the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State.
11. General Permit: means an LPDES permit authorizing a category of similar discharges within a geographical area.
12. Office: means the Office of Environmental Services within the Department of Environmental Quality.
13. Operator: means the person or legal entity responsible for the operation and/or maintenance of a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.
14. Chlorinated Solvent: means an organic solvent containing chlorine atoms.
15. Outfall: means the point at which wastewater or storm water from a facility is monitored prior to mixing with other waters. An outfall can be identified either at the point that effluent or storm water discharges by pipe from a treatment plant or treatment system or the point at which effluent or storm water discharges into a drainage ditch on the property, into a roadside ditch, into a storm drain, or directly into a receiving water body such as a creek, coulee, bayou, canal, or river. If a treatment system or treatment plant is utilized, then the outfall shall be at the point of discharge from the treatment system or treatment plant and prior to mixing with other waters.
16. Owner: means the person or legal entity holding legal title to a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.
17. Owner or Operator: means the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the LPDES program.
18. Person: means an individual, municipality, public or private corporation, partnership, firm, the United States Government and any agent or subdivision thereof, of any other juridical person.
19. Petroleum: means crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, gasoline additives stored and used in conjunction with gasoline storage, petroleum lubricants, petroleum solvents or petroleum derived asphalts.
20. Petroleum UST Systems: as defined in 40 CFR 280, means an underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances.

21. Pollutant: means any substance introduced into the waters of the state by any means that would tend to degrade the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of such environment.
22. Potentially contaminated storm water: *for the purposes of this permit*, means storm water that has been in contact with crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, gasoline additives stored and used in conjunction with gasoline storage, petroleum lubricants, petroleum solvents or petroleum derived asphalts.
23. Purge water from groundwater monitoring wells: means water standing in the well casing and the screen that is removed prior to withdrawing the water sample.
24. Secretary: means the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ).
25. Site-specific: means any fixed location at which the activities covered by this permit occur. A fixed location may have several discharge points at that location.
26. Standard Methods: means Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC.
27. State Administrative Authority: means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee or the appropriate assistant secretary or his designee.
28. Storm Water: means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
29. Tank Washwater: means wastewater produced by washing the inside surfaces of petroleum hydrocarbon storage tanks which have been in use.
30. Treated Groundwater: means water from the saturated (phreatic) zone beneath the ground surface which has been treated to meet the effluent limitations and other requirements contained in this general permit.
31. Unauthorized Discharge: means a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional or unintentional, anticipated or unanticipated, from any permitted or unpermitted source which is in contravention of any provision of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (R.S. 30:2001 et seq.) or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.
32. Underground Storage Tank or UST System or Tank System: as defined in LAC 33:XI.103, means an underground storage tank, connected to underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment, if any.

33. Visible Sheen: means a silvery or metallic sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity; visual color; or iridescence on the water surface.
34. Waters of the State: means both surface and underground waters within the state of Louisiana including all rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries, ground waters and all other water courses and waters within the confines of the state, and all bordering waters and the Gulf of Mexico. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

#### **SECTION B. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE**

The permittee shall be in compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified herein on the date of coverage under this general permit. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

#### **SECTION C. OTHER DISCHARGES**

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not limited or monitored for in the permit, not normally associated with the activity represented in the notice of intent, or from a source not eligible for coverage under this general permit.

#### **SECTION D. CONTINUATION OF EXPIRED GENERAL PERMIT**

This permit expires five years after the effective date. Should this permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the permit to discharge, for permittees that were covered prior to the expiration, until such time that a new general permit is issued. Upon reissuance or replacement of this permit, the permittee must comply with the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge.

#### **SECTION E. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE**

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any person and/or require such person to apply for and obtain an individual permit if:

1. the covered source or activity is a significant contributor to pollution or creates other environmental problems;
2. the permittee is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;
3. conditions or standards have changed so that the source or activity no longer qualifies for this general permit; or

4. the discharge limitations contained in this permit are not in accordance with the Water Quality Management Plan.

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any facility if such facility owes any outstanding fees or fines to the Department related to facility permits, authorizations, registrations or certifications in any environmental media.

#### **SECTION F. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**

LAC 33:IX.1113 describes numerical and general criteria that apply to all water bodies of the State. Criteria are elements of the water quality which set limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. The General Criteria, as described in the Louisiana Administrative Code, limit discharges to maintain aesthetics, color, turbidity, the biologic and aquatic community integrity, and many other elements in the receiving water body. Any noncompliance with the General or Numerical Criteria is not authorized under this permit.

To comply with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9, this permit does not authorize any discharge from a facility which is classed as a new source or new discharge, as defined at LAC 33:IX.2313, if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards. Discharges from facilities permitted under LPDES general permits typically consist of low volume flows, and discharges that are intermittent in nature. This general permit is applicable to very specific types of facilities and allows very limited types of discharges that specifically occur at facilities that are eligible for coverage under this permit. The effluent limitations and other conditions are determined to be sufficient to assure protection to state waters. New source discharges or new discharges of wastewater from a facility whose discharges are in compliance with the general permit requirements should not adversely impact water quality of 303(d) listed impaired water bodies nor should they cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards in receiving water bodies throughout the state, including 303(d) impaired water bodies. Allowing automatic permit coverage under this general permit will not negatively impact the water quality of receiving streams because permitted facilities are required to be in compliance with the general permit requirements immediately upon coverage by the permit. Should any Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and wasteload allocations which address these discharges be developed, implementation within the required time frames for application of these requirements will be completed. In accordance with Parts II.E, II.H and II.K.1 measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

#### **SECTION G. PROPERTY RIGHTS**

Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

#### **SECTION H. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, 2907, and 6509. The filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. This Office reserves the right to reopen and modify this permit to conform to those standards necessary to maintain the water quality in order to support uses of the receiving water bodies.

#### **SECTION I. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

#### **SECTION J. SEVERABILITY**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

#### **SECTION K. REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT OR AN ALTERNATIVE GENERAL PERMIT**

The State Administrative Authority may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual LPDES permit or an alternative LPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the State Administrative Authority to take action under this paragraph. Where the State Administrative Authority requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual LPDES permit, the State Administrative Authority shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application or alternate general permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The State Administrative Authority may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a discharger fails to submit in a timely manner an application as required by the State Administrative Authority under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the State Administrative Authority for application submittal.

Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2515.B.3.c., with reasons supporting the request, to the State Administrative Authority at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Services, P. O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, ATTN: Water and Waste Permits Division. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

In order to appropriately cover all discharges that might occur at a facility, a permittee authorized to discharge under this LPDES permit might also need coverage under an individual LPDES permit or other LPDES general permits for discharges that occur at the facility/site that are not authorized by this general permit. The permittee shall maintain appropriate permit coverage for the permitted facility/site and shall maintain compliance with all effective LPDES permits issued to the facility/site.

When an individual LPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative LPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to that LPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. **When an individual LPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative LPDES general permit, that owner or operator then becomes ineligible for authorization to discharge under this general permit, unless the State Administrative Authority determines that specific discharges from the owner or operator's facility may be authorized by this permit.**

#### **SECTION L. MORE THOROUGH REVIEW OF SELECTED NOIS**

Coverage under this general permit may not be available to facilities with a recent unsatisfactory compliance history. *An applicant for a facility with a recent unsatisfactory compliance history and who wishes to apply for coverage under this general permit must contact the Water and Waste Permits Division to determine if discharges from the facility are eligible for coverage under this general permit PRIOR to submitting an NOI.* If compliance and/or inspection records indicate that a facility can not be adequately regulated under this general permit then the applicant will be notified by the permitting authority of permit options available to the facility.

In accordance with Parts II.E, II.H and II.K.1, the State Administrative Authority may take measures to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.



**SECTION M. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS**

Under the provisions of Part III.D.6.b of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported to the Office of Emergency Response. Notification of all violations of daily maximum limitations must be reported to the Office of Environmental Compliance Single Point of Contact (SPOC) within 24 hours upon discovering the unauthorized discharge or release. Notification can be made either by email or by orally utilizing any **one** of the following procedures: (1) use the Online Incident Reporting report and procedures found at [www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/279/Default.aspx](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/279/Default.aspx); (2) use a direct email addressed to [spillcomplaint@deq.state.la.us](mailto:spillcomplaint@deq.state.la.us); or (3) verbally notify LDEQ by calling the LDEQ Hotline at (225) 342-1234, which is manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or by calling the LDEQ-SPOC at (225) 219-3640 which is manned during normal office hours (M-F, 8:00 am – 4:30 pm). The online notification procedure removes the need to make a verbal call to the LDEQ Hotline or the SPOC phone number and allows the notification to be submitted directly to the SPOC electronically. The ExcursionForm.doc found at [www.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/ExcursionForm.doc](http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/ExcursionForm.doc) may be completed and emailed to [spoc@la.gov](mailto:spoc@la.gov) to satisfy the 24-hour reporting requirement. Under the provisions of Part III.D.6.d of this permit, the facility must also submit a Written Notification Report within seven (7) days after submitting the 24-hour electronic or verbal notification of any LPDES permit limit excursion. Written Notification Reports may be **either** faxed or mailed to the LDEQ, Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division. Written Notification Reports should be **either faxed** to (225) 219-4044 or (225) 219-3695, **or mailed** to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, ATTN: Surveillance Division SPOC, Unauthorized Discharge Notification Report, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312.

Pollutants: Benzene, Total BTEX, Lead, PAH

PART III  
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1 Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2701, et. seq., this permit incorporates either expressly or by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (LPDES) set forth in the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LEQA), as amended, as well as ALL applicable regulations.

2 Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

3 Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

a. LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides for civil penalties for violations of these regulations and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides for criminal penalties for violation of any provisions of the LPDES or any order or any permit condition or limitation issued under or implementing any provisions of the LPDES program. (See Section E. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions for additional details).

b. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the State Administrative Authority under LA. R. S. 30:2025 for violating a permit condition or limitation implementing any of the requirements of the LPDES program in a permit issued under the regulations or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Toxic Pollutants

a. Other effluent limitations and standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 307, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, the state administrative authority shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Duty to Reapply

a. Individual Permits. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The new application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the state administrative authority. (The state administrative authority shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.) Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2321 and any subsequent amendments.

b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. Unless otherwise specified in the general permit, or notified by the Secretary or his designee, a permittee must submit an NOI/application for the permitted activity.

**6. Permit Action**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX 2903, 2905, 2907, 3105 and 6509. The causes may include, but are not limited to, the following.

- a Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;
- b The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant acts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
- c A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- d A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge; or
- e Failure to pay applicable fees under the provisions of LAC 33:IX, Chapter 13;
- f Change of ownership or operational control;

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

**7. Property Rights**

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

**8. Duty to Provide Information**

The permittee shall furnish to the state administrative authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the state administrative authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the state administrative authority, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

**9. Criminal and Civil Liability**

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the Permit may subject the Permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2025.

**10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

**11. State Laws**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

**12. Severability**

If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13 Dilution

A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE1 Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance

a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Bypass. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6, (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.

d. Prohibition of bypass

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage:

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,

(c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.

(2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

#### 5. Upset Conditions

a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6.b.ii. and Section D.6.e.(2) of these standard conditions; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Section B.2 of these standard conditions.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

#### 6. Removed Substances

Solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or wastewater control shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

#### 7. Percent Removal

For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS1 Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by the law to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept for inspection or sampling purposes. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of this permit. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Administrative Authority determines that the circumstances warrant such action; and

- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that the department or its authorized representative determines are necessary for the enforcement of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

- e. Sample Collection

- (1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.

- (2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

- f. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that a facility representative familiar with provisions of its wastewater discharge permit, including any other conditions or limitations, be available either by phone or in person at the facility during all hours of operation. The absence of such personnel on-site who are familiar with the permit shall not be grounds for delaying the initiation of an inspection except in situations as described in Section C.1.b. of these standard conditions. The permittee shall be responsible for providing witnesses/escorts during inspections. Inspectors shall abide by all company safety rules and shall be equipped with standard safety equipment (hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses) normally required by industrial facilities.
- g. Upon written request copies of field notes, drawings, etc., taken by department personnel during an inspection shall be provided to the permittee after the final inspection report has been completed

## 2 Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) will be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.

## 3 Retention of Records

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

## 4 Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The time(s) analyses were begun and ended
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. *The analytical techniques or methods used;*
- g. The results of such analyses; and
- h. The results of all quality control procedures.

## 5 Monitoring Procedures

- a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. This includes procedures contained in the latest EPA approved edition of the following publications:

- (1) "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water". This publication is available from the American Public Health Association, Publication Sales, P. O. Box 753, Waldorf, MD 20604-0573, Phone number (301) 893-1894, Fax number (301) 843-0159.
- (2) "Annual Book of Standards, Vols 1101-1103, Water I, Water II, and Atmospheric Analysis". This publication is available from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Phone number (610) 832-9500.
- (3) "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, Revised, March 1983," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-84-128677.

- b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.
- c. An adequate analytical quality control program, including the analyses of sufficient standards, spikes, and duplicate samples to insure the accuracy of all required analytical results shall be maintained by the permittee or designated commercial laboratory. *General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982" U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS*

publication number PB-83-124503. General laboratory procedures including glassware cleaning, etc can be found in the "Handbook for Analytical Quality Control in Water and Wastewater Laboratories, 1979," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory. This publication is available from the Environmental Protection Agency, Phone number (513) 569-7562. Order by EPA publication number EPA-600/4-79-019.

#### 6. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

- a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.
- b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.
- c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

#### 7. Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties

- a. LA R.S. 30:2025 provides for punishment of any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.
- b. LA R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non compliance.

#### 8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the state administrative authority.

#### 9. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the state administrative authority in the permit.

#### 10. Laboratory Accreditation

- a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:

- (1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in R.S 30:2004;
- (2) Required as part of any permit application;



- (3) Required by order of the department;
  - (4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
  - (5) Required to be submitted by contractor
  - (6) Otherwise required by department regulations.
- b The department laboratory accreditation program is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not accredited under these regulations will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

- c Regulations on the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation, are available on the department website located at:

<http://www.deq.state.la.us/laboratory/index.htm>.

Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 765-0582.

#### SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

##### 1. Facility Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the state administrative authority as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under LAC 33:IX.2703.A.1.
- c. For Municipal Permits. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301, or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

##### 2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

##### 3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the state administrative authority. The state administrative authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. (See LAC 33:IX.2901; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

- a Transfers by modification. Except as provided in LAC 33:IX.2901.B, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903 A 2 b), or a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the

new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

- b. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under LAC 33:IX.2901.A, any LPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

- (1) The current permittee notifies the state administrative authority at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in Section D.3.b.(2) below;
- (2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them;
- (3) The state administrative authority does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. A modification under this subsection may also be a minor modification under LAC 33:IX.2905. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in Section D.3.b.(2) of these standard conditions.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part I or Part II of this permit.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on the form specified in the permit. Preprinted DMRs are provided to majors/92-500's and other designated facilities. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning preprints. Self-generated DMRs must be pre-approved by the Permit Compliance Unit prior to submittal. Self-generated DMRs are approved on an individual basis. Requests for approval of self-generated DMRs should be submitted to:

Supervisor, Permit Compliance Unit  
Office of Environmental Compliance  
Post Office Box 4312  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

Copies of blank DMR templates, plus instructions for completing them, and EPA's LPDES Reporting Handbook are available at the department website located at:

<http://www.deq.state.la.us/enforcement/index.htm>

5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Requirements for Notification

a. Emergency Notification

As required by LAC 33:I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the hotline (DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline) by telephone at (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this section will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. Prompt Notification Procedures are listed in Section D.6.c. of these standard conditions.

A written report shall be provided within seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:IX.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification

As required by LAC 33:IX.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:IX.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify the department within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification should be made to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with LAC 33:IX.3923.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.3923, prompt notification shall be provided within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours and shall be given to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) as follows:

- (1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/irt/forms/>; or
- (2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/surveillance/>; or
- (3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications. The following guidelines will be utilized as appropriate, based on the conditions and circumstances surrounding any unauthorized discharge, to provide relevant information regarding the nature of the discharge:

- (1) the name of the person making the notification and the telephone number where any return calls from response agencies can be placed;
- (2) the name and location of the facility or site where the unauthorized discharge is imminent or has occurred, using common landmarks. In the event of an incident involving transport, include the name and address of the transporter and generator;
- (3) the date and time the incident began and ended, or the estimated time of continuation if the discharge is continuing;
- (4) the extent of any injuries and identification of any known personnel hazards that response agencies may face;
- (5) the common or scientific chemical name, the U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all discharged pollutants;
- (6) a brief description of the incident sufficient to allow response agencies to formulate their level and extent of response activity.

d. Written Notification Procedures. Written reports for any unauthorized discharge that requires notification under Section D.6.a. or 6.b., or shall be submitted by the discharger to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC in accordance with LAC 33:IX.3925 within seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- (1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section.

- (2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;
- (3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;
- (4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:
  - (a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released; and
  - (b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.
- (5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);
- (6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;
- (7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.
- (8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked **"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT."**

Please see LAC 33:1.3925.B for additional written notification procedures.

- e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);
- (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
- (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).

7 Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.e.

8 Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the state administrative authority, it shall promptly submit such facts or information

### 9 Discharges of Toxic Substances

In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D 1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water and Waste Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:
  - i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
    - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
    - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
    - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or
    - (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F.; or
  - ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:
  - i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
    - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
    - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
    - (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F.; or
  - ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

### 10. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.

- a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
  - (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,
  - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and

accurate information for permit application requirements, and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

**NOTE.** DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a.(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a.(1)(b), rather than to specific individuals.

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:
  - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
  - (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;
  - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,
  - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

#### 11. Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied

- a The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee,
- b Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.
- c Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33.IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

## SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

### 1 Criminal

#### a Negligent Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

#### b. Knowing Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

#### c. Knowing Endangerment

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

#### d. False Statements

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

### 2 Civil Penalties

The Louisiana Revised Statutes LA. R. S. 30:2025 provides that any person found to be in violation of any requirement of this Subtitle may be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the secretary, an assistant secretary, or the court, of not more than the cost to the state of any response action made necessary by

such violation which is not voluntarily paid by the violator, and a penalty of not more than \$32,500 for each day of violation. However, when any such violation is done intentionally, willfully, or knowingly, or results in a discharge or disposal which causes irreparable or severe damage to the environment or if the substance discharged is one which endangers human life or health, such person may be liable for an additional penalty of not more than one million dollars.

(PLEASE NOTE: These penalties are listed in their entirety in Subtitle II of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.)

## SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended by Pub.L. 95-217, Pub.L. 95-576, Pub.L. 96-483 and Pub.L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.).
2. Accreditation means the formal recognition by the department of a laboratory's competence wherein specific tests or types of tests can be accurately and successfully performed in compliance with all minimum requirements set forth in the regulations regarding laboratory accreditation.
3. Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.
4. Applicable Standards and Limitations means all state, interstate and federal standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act, including, effluent limitations, water quality standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, and pretreatment standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 403.
5. Applicable water quality standards means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act.
6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with R.S.49:1001 et seq.
7. Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. Daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.
8. Daily Maximum discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge".
9. Director means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, or the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative.
10. Domestic septage means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from grease trap at a restaurant.



11. Domestic sewage means waste and wastewater from humans, or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.
12. Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
13. Grab sample means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes, unless more time is needed to collect an adequate sample, and is representative of the discharge
14. Industrial user means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.
15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.
16. Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means those portions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Louisiana Water Control Law and all regulations promulgated under their authority which are deemed equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.
17. Monthly Average (also known as Daily Average), other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations are calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month.

The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

18. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
20. Sewage sludge means a solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR part 159); and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.
21. Treatment works means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works.

including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof. (See Part 212 of the Clean Water Act)

- 22 For fecal coliform bacteria, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.
- 23 The term MGD shall mean million gallons per day.
- 24 The term mg/L shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
- 25 The term µg/L shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
- 26 The term ng/L shall mean nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt).
- 27 Weekly average, (also known as 7-day average), other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that week. When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; weekly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week.

The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.

28. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

- a. 3-hour composite sample consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 3-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 3-hour period.
- b. 6-hour composite sample consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 6-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 6-hour period.
- c. 12-hour composite sample consists of 12 effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour over the 12-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 12-hour period. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.
- d. 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 24-hour period.